

Governor Graham—Our Public Men.

We are ever reluctant to re-publish unauthorized statements, or extracts from letters purporting to emanate from leading men upon the questions of the day, for we have often seen that gross injustice has been done, and in not a few instances, mischief has resulted. Therefore in publishing the following paragraph, purporting to be an extract from a letter written by Hon. W. A. GRAHAM to a gentleman residing in Van Buren, Arkansas, which we find going the rounds of the press, we do so with many misgivings as to its genuineness. We hardly think, if Governor GRAHAM felt called upon to make public his opinion in regard to the political questions which now agitate the country, that he would do so in a letter to a gentleman living in so remote a portion of the South. The people of North Carolina have frequently honored this distinguished son, and we doubt if there is to-day a man within her borders who is more trusted or who has so much influence as Governor GRAHAM. We are satisfied that when he believes he should make public his opinions in regard to the present reconstruction measures, his words will be addressed to the people of his State.

We have long thought that our leading men should give the people the benefit of their advice. In the whole political history of the country never were the citizens of the South so much in need of the counsel of her men of large experience and acknowledged ability. Former campaigns only resulted in the triumph or defeat of one of two honorable parties which formerly divided the country, and in either event the talent, moral and physical, controlled the result. But now all is changed. The intelligence, the moral and social worth of the country is to a great measure disfranchised, and the destinies of ten States seem about to be turned over to the ignorance of the blacks and the wickedness of their white allies. The great pulse of the country ceases to beat and its heart is paralyzed in the face of the imminent dangers which threaten. In this crisis the people naturally turn to their former leaders and demand of them advice and counsel. If not the danger, gratitude for honors conferred and confidence reposed in the past, should influence them to lend their assistance in this, the darkest hour of their history. We feel that continued silence on their part will be worse than criminal, and if from want of zeal, of unity of action and of wholesome advice, North Carolina drifts into the dark abyss which has already engulfed her daughter, Tennessee, those of her sons who have the confidence of the people and to whom they very properly look for advice, cannot entirely hold themselves guiltless of the consequences.

The following is the extract above referred to as addressed by Governor GRAHAM to a gentleman in Arkansas:

"The situation of the States of the South, to which you allude, is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox, that 'the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration.' The idea of degrading the States by military domination, into the condition of colonies for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without any qualification except being of the male sex and over 21 years of age, and by the Howard Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at the same time disfranchising all men of experience and influence among us, is the most solemn fact that has been enacted in all history. It is to roll back the tide of civilization two centuries and place the ballot in the hands of a constituency less qualified for the office of government than has ever before existed in the history of the world. The board of registers of voters has just been named, and includes one negro to two white men, generally chosen from the lowest and most ignorant of the population. When the whole series of steps in the process of 'reconstruction,' as it is called, shall have been contemplated, I think the people, wherever they go, will be generally satisfied that the process is a vast and a cruel wrong. Conventions for the objects in view, and bear with the reign of military government until another step can be made towards public opinion at the North and Northwest."

The Inland Air Line Route.

It is wonderful to notice the great changes being rapidly made in the transportation of freights. Ten years ago the idea that freight could and would be transported along the sea-coast from one end of the United States to the other, by railroads, would have been regarded as a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum. Yet, to-day, no traveler on our railroads can fail to notice, attached to nearly all of the passenger trains, cars heavily laden, with labels indicating the fact that they contain freight destined for a Northern city, or direct from a Northern market, being transported to some remote Southern town. It certainly is a most wonderful revolution, and has opened up a new field of business for these corporations, which will not only prove beneficial to them but to the business of the country.

As an instance of the dispatch with which freights are being transported by the great Inland Air Line Route, we are permitted to instance a few facts in connection therewith. A lot of cotton shipped from Cheraw, South Carolina, by J. C. Medlin and A. Benton, on the 31st August, reached New York, via Wilmington, by the Inland Air Line in 68 hours. We will also mention that goods from New York to Charleston, to Stoll, Webb & Co., were ordered on Monday and received the following Friday. We learn further, that Wells Bros., W. J. Reid, R. J. Donaldson and other leading firms in Cheraw have received goods by this route from New York in less than 66 hours.

These appear wonderful statements when we compare them with the time formerly occupied in transporting freights between these places, but we will vouch for their correctness. In addition to the speed which is attained by this Inland Line, its safety and cheapness brings it to the favorable consideration of all shippers. We have frequently alluded to the ability and energy with which our lines of railroads are being managed, the proof of which we now have before us. Such management is not only advantageous to the share-owners, but every department of business must reap the benefit of the intelligent enterprise which has reduced to such perfect system the transportation of freights.

Impeachment—The Presidential State.

In addition to the growing popularity of the impeachment movement, owing to the recent vigorous action of the President, it is now reported as comprising an important scheme in compromising the aspirations of the various candidates for President. Ex-Secretary STANTON, as the first martyr to the cause of Congress, bases his claims upon the party on high grounds, which many think cannot and should not be overlooked. Yet in no quarter is he a special favorite as a Presidential candidate, as his name will not bring that enthusiasm which is desired.

We learn from Washington letters that the Radicals propose to obviate this difficulty by making STANTON President *pro tempore*, and in this manner: Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania is to resign in order that Gov. GRANT may appoint STANTON to fill the vacancy. Mr. WADE then resigning his position as President of the Senate, STANTON is to be elected to that place. The impeachment and removal of President JOHNSON then makes STANTON President of the United States *pro tempore*, when WADE and CAMERON can step back into their respective places.

This scheme is said to meet the approval of Mr. STANTON, and will satisfy his aspirations and cancel the debt due him by the party. It also has the endorsement of Chief Justice CHASE, if, indeed, the arrangement is not desired in his interest. It not only does away with one formidable rival, but converts him into a supporter; and from their direct alliance with the contemplated movement, both Senators WADE and CAMERON would array themselves as the friends of Judge GRAY.

This is indeed a nice scheme and looks well on paper, and may be carried forward to completion if no untoward accident prevents. Between this and the assembling of Congress, the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with others almost as important, are to be heard from through the ballot-box, and their endorsement, strong and decided as at the last elections, must be obtained before the leaders will embark in such a doubtful and hazardous undertaking. In fact, the result of all pending political movements, North and South, will greatly turn upon the result of the October and November elections.

While we hope that the signs which indicate a reaction in political sentiment in the North are correct, we have learned not to be disappointed at any result. We have long wondered that such a large majority of the Northern people could be deceived into such dangerous and radical measures against their white fellow-citizens of the South; yet, when we have witnessed that the political persecution was not only continued at each successive election, but increased, we have concluded only to expect the reaction when the country is again blessed by a Government administered under the laws and Constitution.

University of Maryland Medical School.
We have received the sixteenth annual circular of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, and we especially invite the attention of physicians and medical students to the advertisement of the same, which appears in our columns to-day. Although we earnestly and heartily recommended the school on a previous occasion, we feel constrained to commend its claims again.

We venture to assert that no Medical College, North or South, will be able to offer greater facilities for the acquisition of that knowledge—theoretical and practical—which is essential to a complete medical education. The several chairs are filled by men of large experience and the highest attainments, who are aided by adjuncts of the highest qualifications for their positions; and the zeal manifested in its continual improvement and usefulness up to the highest standard of excellence, gratifies the belief that it will soon attain the position of the most popular and successful medical school in the country.

The Faculty is composed of men too well known to require eulogy from us; but we take pleasure in referring to Professor SMITH, whose long and successful career has gained for him the distinction of being the Nestor of American Surgery. We see that he has visited the hospitals of Europe the past summer, where he was flatteringly received, both in England and France.

Sir James Paget, in referring to him, has declared that his anterior Splint has created a new era in fractural Surgery.

The Chair on diseases of women and children has been recently filled by the appointment of Dr. WILLIAM T. HOWARD, of this State. The merited distinction which the Doctor acquired in this State, his great assiduity and superior judgment in the practice of medicine, especially in the diseases that will be taught from his Chair, gives assurance of a course of lectures that will be as attractive as complete.

The opportunities for Clinical instruction are ample, and students from this and other Southern States who may avail themselves of the advantages offered, will never have cause, we are sure, to regret their connection with the University of the Maryland Medical School.

Registration in New Hanover County.
Messrs. Editors Daily Journal:—The following is the number of voters registered at the six precincts comprising the third registration precinct of New Hanover County, N. C.:

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Long Creek.....	89	163	252
South Washington.....	122	123	245
Upper Back River.....	94	132	226
Piney Woods.....	68	62	130
Lower Back River.....	88	120	208
Caintruck.....	49	75	124

Total..... 480 686 1,166
HENRY W. PENNY.

The English coal mines increased their production last year some three and one-half millions of tons.
The Valley Virginia "predicts" that the addition of Dr. Bagby ("Bacon and Greens") to the editorial force of old Virginia will leave the whole mass.

The new postal convention between the United States and Great Britain is to be carried into effect on the 1st of October, 1867.

A large quantity of tobacco is coming into Danville now. A lot was sold the other day for \$112 per hundred. Precious weed!

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

United States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins.

On an application of Walter Watson, (a witness examined last Saturday) made through Mr. Fuller, Counsel for the Defense, to change his evidence given, to read "grain," wherever *pennyweight* occurred, the Prosecution objected and the objection was sustained by the Court.

Dr. Louis Kirk, surgeon, is acting assistant surgeon at the Post of Fayetteville. Had the body of Bebee exhumed on the 3d of August last. "Was assisted by Sergeant Kestner and a detail of two men. John Armstrong (negro) camped and volunteered his services. Witness had the head cut off and then sawed the skull open and got the bullet, which fell out with a portion of the brain. Witness has a portion of the skull now at Fayetteville. The ball entered behind the left ear. He remarked that it was one of the thinnest skulls he ever saw. Witness gave the ball to Sergeant Kestner, Co. K, 8th United States Infantry.

The aperture in the skull was just large enough to admit the fore-finger of the witness up to the first joint. The ball itself was so very much battered that witness could not tell its original form. Witness weighed the ball and found it weighed exactly three drachms. Has weighed others since. Is of opinion that the suture in Bebee's skull could be more easily penetrated than the solid skull.

Cross-Examined.—The ball seemed to have been taken from the head of the dead man. John Armstrong took the head off; he was there when it was opened. From the character of the hole in the skull, witness thinks it was made by a conical ball. Conical balls make larger holes than round ones. The ball taken from Bebee's head weighed one hundred and eighty grains. It seemed to range to the right and a little upwards.

Re-Direct.—Thinks that it was a conical ball that made the wound, on account of the jagged appearance of its edges. Weighed the ball the day it was extracted from the skull; it had some portion of the brain on it.

A. A. Keckham, sworn.—Reside in Fayetteville; have been in business there since 1832. Is well acquainted with the general character of Wm. J. Tolar; it is good as a peaceable, quiet, orderly citizen. Thomas Powers is of good character; he was an aspirant to the wharves. The characters of Ed. Powers, Ralph Lutterloh, Leggett, Ishabod Davis, John G. Mullins, James Atkinson, Mrs. Lucy J. Davis, Sebastian Arey, Gurden S. Denning, Jas. H. Myrover, Philomen Taylor, David Caswell, for truth and veracity, is good. James Atkinson has lived with witness, and he has a high character for truth.

Cross-examined.—Tom Powers and Jas. Atkinson were working with witness, when Bebee was killed; they were both absent part of that day; Atkinson half of the day and Tom Powers the whole day. Witness was not by general order of the military commission, but by reputation of a person, is where he lives. Witness can't say positively about whether they have an established character on one way or another; he would trust them himself, and has never heard it questioned by any one. James Atkinson is about twenty-four years of age; he came to live with witness in Feb., 1860. His character, among all the employees of witness, is good. Witness himself considers him a very reliable man. Witness knows nothing about the killing of Bebee.

Re-Direct.—From the fact that witness has known the above named gentlemen a long time, and they are men of good standing in the community, and he never having heard their character questioned, he gives his testimony that their general character for truth is good.

Arvid M. Brown, sworn.—Lives in Fayetteville; has been Clerk of the County Court, County Trustee, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, and Mayor of the town of Fayetteville for eight or nine years. Captain Tolar's character is good. Tom Powers, Ed. Powers, Ralph Lutterloh, Ishabod Davis, John G. Mullins, James Atkinson, Gurden S. Denning, Philomen Taylor, David Caswell, Mrs. Lucy J. Davis, Dilly Stewart (negro), James H. Jones, Walter Watson and Hendricks all have a good character for truth, as far as witness knows. Witness does not expect to lay out the day Bebee was killed, as he has not heard the general character of Thomas A. Hendricks questioned. James Atkinson is known by witness to be a man of good character, but can't say that he ever heard any one discuss his character in regard to truth. The same in regard to the others.

Re-Direct.—Knows the names of the above named men to be as good as any one in Fayetteville. James Atkinson has testified before witness several times, and witness has never known his evidence to be disputed by any one.

Griffin Chance, (negro) sworn.—Live in Fayetteville. Is a black hand, running on the Cape Fear river. Was at the market house the day Bebee was killed. Was on the Southern pavement of the market house, near Becky Ben's Stall, when Miss Alless came down stairs. Saw her and mother go to the witness's house. Witness standing at the same place when Bebee came down stairs. Saw Bebee out on the sidewalk just before he was shot; he was near the corner of the market house. Did not see who shot him. Saw Mr. Sam. Phillips draw a pistol at that time. Can't say he was on the pavement or not. He seemed to be to Bebee's front and left, about nine feet off. Witness could have counted five between this time and when the shot fired. Sam Phillips had the pistol pointed towards where Bebee was. Witness saw the smoke of the pistol, and saw him say whom it fired at; it was somewhere in the crowd; it did not see the flash or smoke.

Has been subpoenaed before and questioned by Gen. Avery about this. Witness told him substantially the same story he tells now.

Cross-Examined.—Witness thinks that Tom Powers went to the carriage with the ladies; can't be positive. He got frightened when the crowd rushed up and cried "kill him." Saw Sam Phillips soon after. When he saw Phillips, he (Phillips) was to Bebee's front and left.

Court adjourned to Wednesday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Lieutenant Braine.
Licat. Braine, who is now imprisoned at King's county jail, New York, received a few days ago a visit from several prominent Southerners among whom were General Gardner, of Tennessee; General Loring, of Mississippi; and Mr. Willis, of Charleston. It is stated that these gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to arrange for the defence of Braine, and to conduct the abundant evidence that Licat. Braine was, when he captured the Chesapeake, a regular commissioned officer in the Confederate navy.—New York World.

There is a chance at Cape May for impetuous youth. A young lady at that watering place has refused all her wealthy admirers and maintains that love in a cottage will alone satisfy her.

Among the attractions of the White Mountains, a young lady mentions "a nice young man to help you up the steep places and eat lunch with you on the summit." What has the nice young man to say?

Two thousand five hundred and ninety emigrants arrived in New York on Sunday and Monday.

Reconstruction in Georgia—Address of a Negro Candidate for Congress.

The following address by James Patrick Pickling (colored), to the voters of the First Congressional District, appears in the *Quintman* (Ga.) *Banner*. The *Banner* says:

"For the information of parties at a distance, who know not the personal character of the colored candidate for Congress, we will state that James Patrick Pickling was formerly a slave, the property of Mr. James E. Young of Brooks county; he is a carpenter and building contractor and has always borne a good character."

To the Citizens of the First Congressional District of Georgia:

QUINTMAN, GA., Aug. 20, 1867.

Editor *Quintman Banner*:

In your issue of the 9th inst., you were pleased to call attention to a rumor that I had about me any playing card, and that for Congress at the next election. Your paragraph was not authorized by anything that I said on the subject; but, premature as it was, I am not disposed to complain, or deny the fact that I then had and still have a purpose to make the issue fairly and squarely before the people of this district, and to the element, and who would make him the instrument of securing for themselves place and power in the present appalling programme of despotism, anarchy and ruin.

I am not ambitious for the notoriety of a candidacy for Congress, nor would I consider it an honor to be elected to Congress, but I am elected to a seat in the present Congress; but, considerations of the gravest moment to my own race, and to the country at large, impel me to the conviction that the surest remedy for Radical evil is for the South to return colored representatives to Congress, and to elect a Radical vocal by sending any of their white representatives at present among us. I am sufficiently posted in the political affairs of this country to know that it is utterly impossible for any white man from the excluded States who has any claims to respectability, intelligence, and citizenship, to obtain a seat in either House of Congress. The patriotism, intelligence and virtue of the white race at the South are ostracized; and the descendants of the fathers of the Republic and the champions of Constitutional Liberty are excluded from the right to bring to the councils of the Nation the inspiration they derive from the hallowed memories, patriotic teachings and immortal virtues of their great and glorious ancestors.

This proscription affords the most conclusive evidence of a determined purpose to deprive the colored man of the right to suppress truth, and to employ such instruments only as are capable of being used for the propagation of error and the perpetuation of party ascendancy.

There is nothing more certain than that there can be no reconstruction under existing legislation, except the political basis, and by the entire reorganization of the Southern States; which, in my humble judgment, means anarchy, war, and the early destruction of the colored race on this continent. Of course ruin will result to the white race, and the whole country will be plunged into a deluge of blood and destruction. It is, therefore, the duty of every honest man at the South, black and white, to look this question squarely in the face, and if possible, avert the impending ruin.

It is not improbable that colored delegates to Congress will be rejected, but it is folly to ignore a link in the chain of our now form a part and parcel of the political machinery of the government, and the correlative right of holding office is an inherent part of the American system, and must follow, as the right to day, the right to vote. These are the principles of the Republic, and the principles of the Republic are the principles of citizenship in a Republic. Government, and especially so in America. The franchise has been conferred upon my race, either as a matter of right, or for the purpose of using us as instruments to carry out the schemes of the Radical party, and to oppress the white people of the South. I do not believe it was bestowed in honor, or upon consideration of right; and the means employed to control our action verifies this conclusion. We are expected, ay, required to consort or co-operate with three classes of persons in carrying out the reconstruction measures, and to lay out the day office individuals who are tolerated by the Radicals themselves only because they are capable of doing the dirty work the less vile refuse to do. We are not permitted to heed the councils of the wise and good of our own land, either in matters affecting our own domestic welfare, or the good of the country at large, but we are required to do our own, or to indulge the poor privilege of free and unrestrained exercise of the suffrage bestowed upon us. Empowered to vote, we cannot be voted for, urged on to the exercise of the most important and sacred duty of citizenship, we are required to learn from the very fact of our exclusion, our own, or to indulge the poor privilege of free and unrestrained exercise of the suffrage bestowed upon us. 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